British Packet

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

[No. 1021. BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, MARCH 14th, 1846. *Established in* 1826.]

BUENOS AYRES.

If "no news is good news," as the adage says, our readers have no reason to complain this week; for such is the dearth of intelligence, that the *quid-nuncs*—a numerous and inventive race in Buenos Ayres—have been utterly at a loss for a pretext to raise a report, a thing quite unusual. The only item of any interest in the circumstances we have to record, is, that it is confidently asserted that Mr. Hopkins, who lately arrived here from Paraguay on business connected with the offer of the mediation of the United States to reconcile matters between that Province and the Argentine Confederation, will return early next week, some say, to Asuncion *via* Rio Grande, others, to Rio Janeiro, to confer with Mr. Wise, the U. S. Minister there, who has taken an active part in this affair.

The following is the detailed account given by General Servando Gomez of the late action at Salto, in which the Anglo-French auxiliaries were so much cut to pieces:—

Daiman, February 14, 1846.

To His Excellency the President of the Republic, General in Chief of the United Liberating Army of Argentines and Orientals, Brigadier D. Manuel Oribe.

Under date 8th inst., I addressed to Your Excellency my first despatch with the intention of sending you a second with a more detailed account, which I have not been able to do till now, having been occupied in some military operations of interest.

As I announced to Y. E. in my first despatch, I arrived at within a league and a half from the town without being noticed by the ruthless unitarians; where having received intimation from Commander Gregorio Vergara that the ruthless unitarian Garribaldi with 250 infantry and 200 cavalry under the command of the ruthless unitarian Baez, were on their road to the Barra de San Antonio, distant about half a league from the town of Salto, I immediately marched, trotting and galloping, with the intention of interposing myself between the ruthless unitarians and the town, which I effected. Without a moment's delay I directed the onset, for although the enemy occupied a strong position in some brick houses, I ordered the brave batallion of *Patricios* of Buenos Ayres under the command of its gallant Chief, D. Cesario Dominguez, to dismount and attack the enemy in their position, which they valiantly did, exposing their bare breasts to a strong fire from the enemy's infantry, while our brave soldiers contemptuously disregarding it marched to the encounter, resolved to die sooner than recede. Under these circumstances I arranged the cavalry in the following order:—The worthy Colonel Nicolas Granada, Commander of the first corps, with two squadrons of those under his command, at a distance of four squares in the rear of our infantry, placing at the same time another squadron of the same corps under the command of the gallant Lieut. Colonel D. Ramon Bustos on the Arroyo San Antonio; the valiant Commander D. Gregorio Vergara, with the division under his command on the side of the Uruguay, and the brave Lieut. Colonel D. Lucas Piriz, who commanded the squadron *Escolta*, marched on the left flank of our infantry at a distance of two squares, to attack the enemy's cavalry: the ruthless unitarians seeing themselves thus surrounded on all sides by our valiant soldiers, were obliged to charge upon the squadron *Escolta* which was the one nearest to them, when they were instantly cut up and pursued by Commander Piriz and Commander Vergara, who charged them on their right flank, another squadron charging them on the left under the command of Major Angulo. After having cut up the cavalry to the very borders of the town our forces rallied, Commander Vergara occupying the position which he had before held. The enemy's infantry still stood their ground, but within a few moments one half with the ruthless unitarian Garibaldi took to flight, the other half still remaining to defend the position, but as soon as the former had gone about one square, they were cut up by Commander Vergara and pursued to the very yard of the houses where the latter were sheltered; this was the reason why they again held on the position they had previously kept. In these circumstances the ammunition of our infantry was consumed and it became necessary to withdraw the batallion: it was soon provided with cavalry cartridges and immediately returned and again harrassed the enemy in their position, along with eighty cavalry sharp-shooters who dismounted under the direction of Commandant Vergara, and under the immediate command of the gallant Captains Miguel Gutierrez of the squadron of Dragones Orientales No. 1 of the Legion *Fidelidad* and José Rojas of the division Granada. In this state we remained until 8 o'clock at night, when the enemy whose position was but four squares distant from the coast of the Uruguay made a precipitate sally and gained the wood through which they retired to the town, arriving there at 11 at night, closely pursued and completely routed by the Batallion *Patricios* and Commandant Vergara's sharp shooters who opportunely received the necessary orders, and by Commandant Lucas Piriz, who having remained near the town on the look out, after he made a charge, had an active part in the last moments when our brave soldiers chastised those vile wretches.

Eight thousand infantry and six thousand cavalry cartridges have been expended in this action; the result has been, 135 ruthless Unitarians left dead on the field, by which number that of the wounded they have taken with them may be easily calculated—20 prisoners, 60 muskets, 30 carbines, 50 lances, 37 swords, and the scabbards of the swords of the infantry officers, amongst these that of the buccanier Garibaldi himself, which they threw away in abandoning the position where they had sustained themselves, in order that they might be no incumbrance in their flight. Amongst the killed are some field-officers and officers who being entirely unknown to us I am ignorant of their names.

The loss on our part Your Excellency will see by the subjoined return, and I fulfil a just duty in recommending to Your Excellency the noble conduct of D. Constancio Quinteros, Chief of the Staff, and of my aids-de-camp and other field-officers, officers and troops who have had a part in this action. In justice, Signor President, I must recommend very particularly to the high consideration of Y. E. Commandant Cesario Dominguez, and the battallion under his orders, whose courage can undoubtedly vie with that of the best soldiers in the world, also Lieut. Colonel Gregorio Vergara, and his gallant division, and Captains Miguel Gutierrez and José Rojas.

Deign to accept, Most Excellent Sir, my congratulations for this deed of arms, as likewise those of the field-officers, officers and soldiers under my command.

God preserve Y. E. many years.

Servando Gomez.

Abstract of the return of killed and wounded.

Killed—Officers 3, sergeants 6, corporals 3, drummers 2, privates 13.

Wounded—Officers 7, sergeants 13, corporals 11, drummers 5, fifers 1, privates 38, civilians 1.

Total—Killed 27, wounded 75.

The noted paladin of the ruthless Unitarians in Montevideo, Plantagenet Harrison, is now trsversing the United States in quest of adventures. He applied to Mr. Livingston, Argentine Consul at New-York, and exhibited a false document highly honourable to the adventurer, purporting to have been given him by General Rosas. After a long conversation with our Consul, he concluded by asking the loan of money.

The Argentine Minister having recollected to have read something in our journal relative to the roving impostor, Plantagenet Harrison, enrolled in the so-called army of the ruthless Unitarians, intimated to our Consul that he should guard against such a visitor. It was soon after known by several respectable Englishmen, that the pretended General was an impostor who had travelled over a great part of America, forging certificates; and a gentleman from Guatemala, now at New-York, gave information that in his country, through which he had passed, he had done the same. Of course, neither the Argentine Government nor General Rosas ever thought of giving him any kind of certificate.

It will be remembered that the Montevideo journals passed great encomiums on that English vagabond; that he there got into the good graces of the comic President "D. Joaquin," and that he afterwards went to Corrientes to confer with the ruthless Unitarian Paz, on the mode of overthrowing the administration of General Rosas, against which he published an infamous pamphlet.

This rogue who would now hold a seat among the *notables* of the Council which Mr. Ouseley and Vasquez have recently formed in Montevideo, has been replaced by the famous O'Brien, who styles himself General of the American Continent, and Secret Counsellor of European Kings and Ministers, but who is as base and as eagerly in search of *the needful* as his hungry and eccentric countryman, the pretended descendant of Cœur de Lion.—(*Gaceta.*)

Manuel Gomez, Florido Alves Franco, and Bernardino Rocha, seamen belonging to the Argentine privateer whale boats *Maypú* and *Vencedora*, under the command of Major William Wright, which were cruising in the Paraná and were taken on the 13th of February last by a British schooner of war at the mouth of the river San Salvador, came to this city in the Brazilian brigantine *Olinda*. They have deposed at the office of the Captain of the Port that they belonged to said Argentine privateers; that they were taken at the mouth of the San Salvador by a British schooner of war which hoisted the Argentine flag as a decoy: that the captors conveyed the crews on board of the British brig of war *Acorn*, stationed off the Island del Vizcaino; that they there remained for eight days and were then taken to the Montevideo roads, where they were kept prisoners for thirteen days on board the British frigate *Vernon*, on board of which was the British Vice-Admiral, Inglefield; that he delivered them and two others up to the Brazilian Chargé d'Affaires; that the officers Smith and Ball and six North American seamen still remained prisoners on board said frigate; that a French seaman had been delivered up to the French Vice-Admiral; that the officers Cueli and Mesa were still on board the brig *Acorn*; and that Major Wright, Lieutenant Lenguero and Don Frederick Martell, had escaped with several seamen.

By these depositions it is seen that the trifling success of the British schooner of war was due to stratagem, and that a part of the crews of our two whale boats had, with Major Wright, escaped. A prize which they had taken has also been saved.

We shall see how the British treat the prisoners of war they retain in their power, and whether they will make an exception of the six North American seamen prisoners on board of said British frigate, by not delivering them up as they have delivered the three mentioned Brazilians and one Frenchman. After delivering some, why retain the North Americans? In doing so they would act in disparagement to the United States, by establishidg an unfriendly and derogatory inequality.—*Gacela.*

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

The Government of Santiago.

Santiago del Estero, Sept. 27, 1845. 36, 30, 16.

To His Excellency the Governor and Captain General of the Province of Buenos Ayres, Encharged with the Foreign Affairs of the Argentine Confederation, General-in-Chief of the armies of the same, Brigadier General D. Juan Manuel de Rosas.

The Government of the Province of Santiago del Estero has the pleacure of addressing H. E. the Governor of Buenos Ayres, Encharged with the Foreign Affairs of the Argentine Confederation, on a subject which is as highly disagreeable to him in its origin as it is pleasing from the occasion it furnishes of manifesting in a decided manner the patriotic sentiments which animate the Province under his command.

The scandalous intervention which the Anglo-French Agents arrogate to themselves in the question which is sustained by the Governments of the Argentine Confederation and the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay against a handful of anarchists, who audaciously attacked the independence of the former and the legal order of the latter, aided by foreigners, is a fact which has scandalized the world; has trampled under foot the established principles of the common law of nations; has tarnished the lustre of those Governments whose names are invoked, and in a word, has excited the keen susceptibility of the Argentine people, zealous defenders of their independence and of all the friends of American liberty.

But such an outrage cannot go unpunished. To consent to this would be to merit the ignominy of the slave.

The Province of Santiago del Estero which has sworn to live and die independent, to-day in view of that scandalous proceeding has pronounced the oath once more, and its Governor, the faithful organ of the sentiments of the people over whom he presides, addresses himself to H. E. the Governor of Buenos Ayres, Encharged with the Foreign Affairs of the Argentine Confederation, and Supreme Chief of the armies of the Republic, to make manifest to him in the most decided manner, that he awaits the orders of Y. E. to march with all his forces to the field of honor to take part with the other Provinces of the Confederation in the defence of the august rights of Argentine nationality.

It will not be the first time that the soil of Buenos Ayres is the field destined to show to European Powers that the pride and ambition of the unjust aggressor become humbled in the presence of a people who defend the sacred rights of nature and of law.

May it please Y. E. to give your orders as soon as they may be deemed expedient, under the assurance that the Government and Province of Santiago are prepared to fulfill them with enthusiasm.

God preserve Y. E. many years.

Felipe Ibarra.

UNITED STATES.

In Senate, December 15, 1845.

NATIONAL DEFENCE.

Mr. Cass called for the reading of the following resolutions, presented by him on the 9th instant:

Resolved, That the Committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to inquire into the condition of the navy of the United States, and into the quantity and condition of the naval supplies now on hand; and whether an increase of them is not necessary to the efficient operations of the navy, and to its preservation and augmentation; and, generally, into its capacity for defending our coast and our commerce, and for any service the exigencies of the country may probably require.

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the condition of the natonal fortifications and their armaments, and whether other defensive works are necessary; and into the condition and quantity of the military supplies; and into the state of the means possessed by the government for the defence of the country.

Resolved, That the Committee on the Militia be instructed to inquire into the present condition of that great branch of the public service, and into the state of the militia laws; and that they be further instructed to report such changes in the existing system as will give more experience and efficiency to that arm of defence, and will place it in the best condition for protecting the country, should it be exposed to foreign invasion.

Mr. Cass, in support of the resolutions, then delivered a long and interesting speech in which he declared his full concurrence in President Polk's views of the Oregon question.

The following are extracts from Gen. Cass's speech on the Oregon question:—

Mr. President: It is impossible to peruse the President's message, and to observe the progress of public opinion in England, as this is indicated in the declarations of her statesmen in Parliament and in her daily journals, without being aware, that a crisis is fast approaching in the intercourse between that country and ours, which demands the serious consideration, and may require the cordial and active co-operation of the whole American people. The President has told us that the negociations respecting Oregon, if they have not reached a close, have, at any rate, reached a position almost equivalent to it. The claims of the respective nations are utterly irreconcilable; and a compromise, by a voluntary sacrifice of a portion of their pretensions by one party, or by both, or a submission of the whole matter in controversy to some foreign power, seems the only alternatives by which peace can be preserved.

Our government has already declined to submit our rights to foreign arbitration. That is a process which, under equal circumstances may well be adopted by independent nations to terminate disputes, which would otherwise seek the arbitrament of war. It preserves the honor of both parties, and ought to preserve the just interests of both. It substitutes reason for force, and is therefore suited to the advancing opinions of the age, and to the duties and feelings of Christian communities. But these equal circumstances do not exist in our present dispute with England. There are obvious considerations, into which I need not enter here, growing out of the relative situation of that country and of ours, with those powers of Europe from whom an arbitrator would almost necessarily be selected, and out of the influence she possesses over their counsels, and, I may add, growing out of the nature of our institutions, and the little favor these enjoy at present upon the eastern continent, which may well have made the government hesitate to submit important interests, at this particular juncture, to such a tribunal. It may well have thought it better to hold on to our right, and to hold on also to our remedy, rather than commit both to a royal arbitrator. War is a great calamity, and ought to be avoided by all proper means, but there are calamities greater than war, and among these is national dishonor.

I did not rise, sir, as will be seen, to discuss in whole or in part the question of our right to Oregon. That subject will come up in its own time. There may be some difference of opinion, as well in Congress as in the nation, respecting the territorial extent of that right; though I take this opportunity of expressing my entire and hearty concurrence in the claim as advanced by the President. But I am sure there is no great party, and I trust there are few individuals in this country, who are prepared, even in an extreme spirit of compromise, to accept the most liberal offer that England has yet made. Her pretensions, and ours are so widely separated, that there seems no middle ground on which to meet. Our most moderate claim, and her most liberal offer, leaves the parties asunder by seven degrees of latitude, and by a large portion of the territory in question. What, then, is our condition? Can we recede? Can we stand still? or must we advance?

As to receding, it is neither to be discussed nor thought of. I refer to it, but to denounce it—a denunciation which will find a response in every American bosom. Nothing is ever gained by national pusillanimity. And the country which seeks to purchase temporary security by yielding to unjust pretensions, buys present ease at the expense of permanent honor and safety. It sows the wind to reap the whirlwind. I have said elsewhere what I will repeat here, that it is better to fight for the first inch of national territory than for the last. It is better to defend the door sill than the hearth stone—the porch, than the altar. National character is a richer treasure than gold or silver, and exercises a moral influence, in the hour of danger, which, if not power itself, is its surest ally. Thus far, ours is untarnished, and let us all join, however separated by party or by space, so to preserve it.

If we cannot recede, can we stand still? No, Mr. President; in this, as in all the other elements of national power and greatness, our duty and our destiny are onwards. We might as well attempt to stay the waves of the Pacific, as to stay the tide of emigration, which is setting towards its shores. If this government had the disposition, it has not the power to arrest this human current. But it has neither—neither the power nor the disposition to do it. There are questions of public right, which may rest in abeyance; which are not called into daily exercise; and need be asserted, only when required. But such is not the right by which we hold Oregon. We must maintain it, or abandon it. A vigorous and enterprising people are fast increasing there, who will possess the country by the best of all titles—that of occupation and improvement; and if we do not provide them a government, they will provide one for themselves. Already necessity has compelled them to organize their civil society, and to make those arrangements for the preservation of order, without which no civilized community can exist. It is only a few days since they made known to you, by a judicious and well-written memorial, their condition and their wants; and asked your interposition to remove the serious difficulties with which they find themselves environed. And think you, that if their prayer is unheard, and their grievances unredressed; and if the present state of things continue, that you will find a distant colony patiently awaiting your tardy movements, and ready to admit your jurisdiction, when you may be ready to exercise it? No; they will feel themselves neglected, cast off, left to their own resources, the victims of diplomatic chicanry or of national pusillanimity, and they will seek their own security in their own power. That great truth, not applicable alone to republican governments, but common to all, and which lay at the foundation of our own revolution, that protection and allegiance are reciprocal, will soon be heard upon the banks of the Columbia, and will inspire the councils of the hardy pioneers who, while they have sought a new home in a distant country, have carried with them the sentiments of true liberty to the regions beyond the Rocky Mountains.

It is clearly impossible that the present state of things should continue, nor, I must confess, do I see how it is possible that a community, inhabiting the same region, and possessing the same right to every part of it, can hold a divided allegiance, and be governed at the same time by two distinct and distant sovereignties. When the present anomalous provision was made, the country was unsettled; for the few hunters who roamed over it could hardly be dignified with the name of settlers; and it probably never occurred to the negotiators, nor to their governments, that this arrangement would outlive the then existing state of things, and would come to operate upon a civilized, a stationary, and a rapidly-increasing community.

But what kind of order can a double headed government preserve? How are its departments, legislative, executive, and judicial, to be administered? How are rights to be enforced, or wrongs to be prevented or punished? Two neighbours, living within hearing of each other, are responsible to different tribunals, and governed by different codes of laws. An American killing an Englishman must be tried by an American court and by American laws. But how are English witnesses to be summoned, or English disturbers of the proceedings of the court to be removed or punished? Possessory rights are to be judged by the courts of the party last getting possession. Contracts are to be enforced by the courts of the party accused of committing them. A single American in the midst of an English settlement, or a single Englishman in the midst of an American settlement, bears with him a charmed life. He may do what he will, and as he will, but he is beyond the reach of restraint, and almost of punishment. He is invulnerable, and the arrows of justice cannot pierce even his heel. The nearest magistrate who has jurisdiction over him, may be hundreds of miles removed, and were he nearer, his national sympathies might naturally be excited in favor of his countrymen. There ean be no regular grants of land—none, in fact, of those public improvements essential to the progress and stability of society. I present merely the most general views of this subject, but they are sufficient to show how impracticable it would be to attempt to establish this double jurisdiction. It would be easy to pursue the investigation much furher were it necessary.

Who does not see that bitter disputes would soon arise? That each party would accuse the other of partiality and injustice? That violence and bloodshed would follow, and that an intestine war would establish the ascendency of one or other of these rival and national parties? All this is so plain that he who runs may read. And we are warned by the surest instincts of our nature not to trust our rights and our cause, and the cause of humanity, to such a partition of authority.

If, then, Mr. President, we can neither retrace our steps, nor check them, we must go onward. And England has placed herself in the path that is before us; and if she retain her position, we must meet her. If the last position she has submitted is her ultimatum, it is effectively a declaration of war. Its advent may be delayed a few months; but as soon as the notice expires, if she persists, as she will do,

in her occupation of the country, the struggle must commence. It is not the notice which is a belligerent measure—for that is a treaty-right—but it is the subsequent and immediate course the parties will probably pursue that must lead to war. I hope—or I ought rather to say I wish—that England would awaken to a sense of her injustice, and would yield where she could yield honourably, and ought to yield rightfully. But will she do so? It is safest to believe she will not, and this dictate of prudence is fortified by every page of her history. When did she voluntarily surrender a territory she had once acquired, or abandon a pretension she had once advanced? If a few such cases could be found in the record of her progress and acquisitions, they would be but exceptions, which would render the general principle of her conduct only the more obvious. For my own part, I see no symptons of relaxation in the claim she has put forth. And the declarations in Parliament of the leaders of the two great parties that divide her government and her people—Sir Robert Peel and Lord John Russell—show a union of opinion, and foreshow a union of action, should action be necessary, rarely to be found in the political questions that agitate her councils, and are the index, if not the assurance, of an equal unanimity in public sentiment.

In the London Morning Chronicle, of April 5th, is the report of the proceedings in Parliament of the preceding day, on the receipt of the President's inaugural address. I hold the paper in my hand, and, as the discussion was a pregnant one, and ought to be a warning one, I shall take the liberty of reading a portion of it.

Here Mr. C. read extracts from the paper containing the remarks of Lord John Russell on what he considered the spirit of aggrandizement displayed by the government and people of the United States, in their course respecting the annexation of Texas.

[The Hon. Senator commented at length on the productions of the London press, and concluded by urging the House to provide for the worst.]

In a subsequent sitting the resolutions proposed by General Cass were unanimously adopted by the Senate.

From the "Washington Union," of Dec. 15.

The proceedings in the Senate of the United States in relation to Oregon are assuming a decided character. Mr. Allen, of Ohio, has submitted a joint resolution advising the President to give notice to Great Britain of the termination of the joint occupancy. Mr. Atchison, of Missouri, has submitted a series of resolutions, referring to various committees the different measures connected with the settlement and jurisdiction of Oregon,—to the Committee on Territories, the expediency of establishing a Territorial government; to the Committee on Public Lands, the expediency of granting lands to actual settlers; and to the Committee on Military Affairs, the expediency of establishing block-houses, stockade forts, and military posts upon the frontiers of Missouri to the Fremont Pass of the Rocky mountains, and from thence through the Oregon territory to the mouth of the Columbia river. These resolutions lie upon the table, and will probably be called up on Monday.—*The Union* of Dec. 19, 1845.

From the "Salem Register" of October 23, 1845.

THE SOUTH AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

By the late news from the River Plate, it appears that the English and French Minister at Buenos Ayres have quitted that city, and that the Argentine squadron, off Montevideo, has been captured by the combined naval forces of Great Britain and France.

We thus see that the English and French have commenced their unjust operations against the independence of the Argentine Confederation, of which Buenos Ayres is the principal State. For it is no less than a direct attack on the independence of the Republics composing that confederation, the declaring to them that, in the full career of victory, in a war which had been forced upon them by the unjust attacks of a perfidious enemy, (for it was Rivera at the head of his party at Montevideo that declared war against Buenos Ayres,) they should stop their victorious armies—that their ally, Gen. Oribe, the legal President of the Uruguayan Republic, driven from his country and from his high official station by the most foul conspiracy, and after years of exile, now at the head of a powerful army of his fellow citizens, aided by the forces of the Argentine Confederation, and on the point of finding himself victoriously placed by his fellow citizens, and amidst the joyous acclamations of eight-tenths of the population of that country, in the high station which he had occupied with so much distinction to himself and honor to his country—that he, Gen. Oribe, the legal President of the Uruguayan Republic, should retire from before Montevideo at the haughty dictation of England and France.

The war in the countries bordering on the River Plate has, from its commencement, been fomented by the intrigues of England and France against one of the greatest men that South America has produced—the actual President of the Argentine Confederation, General Rosas, whose only crime is the firm determination to sustain the independence of his country against foreign pretensions and domestic enemies.

The River Plate has now been for many years the scene of the deepest Machiavelian intrigues on the part of these two European Powers whose whole efforts have been directed against the Argentine Confederation. Whilst their Governments, through their Ministers at Buenos Ayres, were declaring themselves the firm friends of that Republic, the commander of the English naval forces, Commodore Purvis, against all the laws of Nations, was openly opposing the legal blockade, by the Argentine squadron, off Montevideo, and the subjects of France had armed themselves by thousands in favor of an usurper, (Rivera) and against the legal President (Gen. Oribe) of the Uruguayan Republic. Tired of their double-faced conduct towards the Argentine Confederation—professing friendship through their accredited Ministers at Buenos Ayres, and at the same time acting as decided enemies through their naval officers or through their armed subjects—France and England have at last thrown off the mask, and have openly taken part against the Argentine Confederation and against Gen. Oribe, in favour of their bitter enemy Rivera—thus prolonging the war which was on the point of being finished, and again plunging those countries into all the horrors of a sanguinary conflict.

What complaint have England and France to make against the Argentine Confederation, on which they can found any right thus to interfere in a strictly American question? Have French or English subjects at Buenos Ayres ever been injured by the illustrious citizen who is at the head of the Argentine Confederation, General Rosas? The best reply is that it is well known that even when Buenos Ayres, a few years ago, was blockaded by the French squadron and in open hostilities against the Government of Gen. Rosas, capturing and destroying the Buenos Ayrean merchantmen—yet even then, in the midst of unprovoked war, General Rosas protected the French subjects living at Buenos Ayres; and not one among them can say that he met with any interruption on the part of that Government in his business, but that, on the contrary, he met with the most efficient protection.

The conduct of Gen. Rosas, throughout these difficulties with the English and French, has constantly been marked by the greatest forbearance and moderation, whilst that of England and France has been any thing but honourable.

But let me ask, what right have England and France thus to interfere in a quarrel between two American Republics? Is this the commencement, on the part of France, to carry into execution its Protectorate over the independent nations of North and South America, which has been boldly and insolently pronounced from the Tribune by the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, saying to each, thus far shalt thou go and no farther, unless the Government of Louis Philippe thinks proper to permit you?—This French meddling and protectorate will and must be resisted by every American, from the northernmost corners of the United States to the extreme limits of Patagonia, or our and their liberties are valueless, as we shall exist only by the sufferance of France.

What right has England to interfere? Have any of its subjects been injured by the Government of Buenos Ayres? No, not one; for it is well known that no Englishman, established in or trading to that city, can say that he has met with injury from its Government, although the open hostility for several years, of the English Commodore Purvis, against that Government, would long ago have authorized reprisals on its part. Why then are the English thus meddling against Generals Rosas and Oribe? It is because the intruding Government of Rivera, at Montevideo, has mortgaged to the English merchants the public buildings of that city, and also, what is of the utmost importance to them, the Custom House revenues for many years—thus putting into the hands of the English the monopoly for years of the supplies of manufactured articles, cotton cloths, &c., necessary for the consumption of the Uruguayan Republic, in case Gen. Oribe fails in his just efforts to again obtain possession of the high office from which he had been driven by the intrigues of Rivera, aided by the French and by the hostility of Commodore Purvis.

The success of England in this attack on Buenos Ayres, and on the legal rights of Gen. Oribe, will be the death-blow to our commerce with the countries bordering on the River Plate. England and France will then dictate the differential rates of duties at which manufactured articles shall be introduced. The produce of our soil will also be subjected to a heavy rate of duty; or if this cannot be done openly, to the injury of the United States, a system of smuggling will be permitted by the English *holders* of the Custom House, naturally in favour of themselves and of their allies the French, and striking a death-blow to our commerce with those countries.

The important question now comes forward, are we ready, without a struggle, to see our commerce with the River Plate destroyed, or placed at the mercy of England and of France? Are we ready, also, without a struggle, to permit this European interference in a purely American question? If once permitted, where will it stop? We may be the next attacked by this European coalition, and it will probably demand all our energies to resist its attacks.

That this interference of England and France against the Argentine Confederation, and against General Oribe, the legal President of the Urugayan Republic, will be met by the firmest resistance on the part of General Rosas, there is no doubt. Rosas will never cede one inch to their demands; and with his well known firmness and energy he will resist to the last this European interference, and by so doing he will be sustained by the unanimous approbation and heartfelt wishes of the people of the United States; and it is sincerely to be hoped that our Government will find that the time has now come to carry into execution the truly American declaration which a former Administration proclaimed to the world, against the interference of Europe in the affairs of the new Republics of the Southern Continent.

This interruption of our commerce with the countries bordering on the River Plate, occasioned by the unjust interference of England and France, will be severely felt by the enterprising citizens of Salem. The commerce of our city with those countries has rapidly increased within a few years, and there was every probability of its soon employing double the number of vessels which it now employs. These just hopes of our fellow-citizens are thus destroyed by the arbitrary interference of England and France in a question purely and simply an American one—and it may be years before our commerce with those countries can be again revived.

A SALEMITE.

(COMMUNICATED.)

For the "British Packet."

THE FOUR AGES OF THOUGHT.

What is Thought?

In childhood—an imperfect gleam,
A summer bower, a moonlight beam,
Glimpses of some far-shining stream,
A rosy wreath, the blessed beam
That dwells in a mother's eyes.

In youth—an urn brimmed with delight,
Sweet thronging fantasies of light,
Meek eyes, with love's own radiance bright,
Soft music on a summer night,
Hope budding into joy.

In manhood—a benighted shore,
With wrecks of bliss all scattered o'er,
Dark swelling doubts, fears scorned before,
A spirit wither'd at the core—
A sea of storm and strife.

In age—a calm, undazzled eye,
Living in worlds of memory.
Low-breathed thanks for love on high,
A patient longing for the sigh
That waft's it into rest.

C.

Buenos Ayres, February 22d, 1846.

MARINE LIST.

PORT of BUENOS AYRES.

March 7.—Wind E.N.E.

Sailed, Brazilian sloop of war 2 de Julio, 24 guns, Captain Parker, bearing the flag of Commodore Ferreira de Oliveira, for Montevideo.

March 8.—Wind E.—fresh.

No arrivals or sailings.

March 9.—Wind S.E.

No arrivals or sailings.

March 10.—Wind N.N.E., at noon changed to E.

No arrivals or sailings.

March 11.—Wind N., in the afternoon changed to E., fresh.

No arrivals or sailings.

March 12.—Wind N., at noon changed to E.S.E.

No arrivals or sailings.

February 13.—Wind E., in the afternoon ehanged to E.S.E.

Sailed, French schooner of war Catalina, apparently for Colonia.

MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES ON FRIDAY LAST.

NONE.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.

BRITISH.—Ship Melampus, 42 guns, Captain John Norman Campbell.

Brig Racer, 16 guns, Captain Archibald Reed.

UNITED STATES—Sloop of war Saratoga, 24 guns, Captain Shubrick, bearing the flag of Commodore Lawrence Rousseau.

Brig Bainbridge, 10 guns, Captain Lawrence Pennington.

FRENCH—Schooner late 9th July, 1 gun.

SARDINIAN—Brig Daino, 14 guns, Captain Chevalier Scaffiero.

Brigantine Olinda, 10 guns, Captain Amazonas.

The French schooner of war Catalina was inadvertently omitted in the list of foreign vessels of war in port in our paper of last week.

Blockade of the Port of Buenos Ayres by the combined Anglo-French squadron.

March 7.—Two armed launches belonging to the Racer (one of them taken during last month) were seen coming from the direction of Las Conchas with five peach boats in tow, which they took alongside said vessel.

March 11.—The French schooner Catalina this day shifted her anchorage.

This day (14th inst.) completes the 168th day of the blockade.

THERMOMETER in the Mirador of the Commercial Room since our last:—

March 7.

Saturday	70
Sunday	75
Monday	76
Tuesday	73
Wednesday	74
Thursday	75
Friday	80

March 14.

Saturday	82
Sunday	74
Monday	76
Tuesday	76
Wednesday	77
Thursday	78
Friday	79

Advertisement.

WANTED A JOURNEYMAN CURRIER. A good workman will find constant employment and liberal wages. Apply at the Leather Store 113 Calle de la Piedad, where may be had a good assortment of all descriptions of Leather at liberal prices.

THOS. WIRE & CO.

Superior Accommodation for Gentlemen

THE undersigned having taken the spacious and commodious house in the Calle de Tucuman, No. 26, has it in his power to offer to Gentlemen comfortable lodgings, with board and attendance. Those Gentlemen who prefer living in a private house, will find the present opportunity desirable, from the pleasant situation of the premises, on which there is a spacious Orchard, and the attention which will be paid to their comfort.

3t.p. HUGH WHITE.

Pegged Boots, Shoes, and Brogans.

THE Subscribers respectfully advise the public that they have established, on the most approved method, a manufacture of the abovementioned articles; they have secured experienced workmen, and use only the best materials. The public is requested to call and examine the stock of Boots Shoes and Brogans, which are fresh, and will be sold to sui purchasers, at prices lower than they have ever been intro duced for from abroad. A liberal discount will be made to persons purchasing lots to sell retail.

THOMAS WIRE & CO.,
113, Piedad Street

BUENOS AYRES Commercial Rooms.

THE present Proprietor of the above establishment has the satisfaction of announcing to the Mercantile Community of this City, and to the public in general, that it will be carried on the ensuing year in the same premises and under the same terms as heretofore, and begs to assure the subscribers that it will be his earnest endeavour to merit their patronage, by facilitating every information which it may be in his power to afford for the promotion of their commercial interests.

In accordance with the liberal principles on which it is the intention of the proprietor to conduct the establishment, and in order to make it more generally subservient to the interests of the commercial community at large, he has resolved to add another slate, which shall contain, in Spanish, all the information relative to arrivals and sailings to and from this port. In furtherance of the same purpose, and for the more immediate benefit of subscribers, a list of arrivals hence at foreign ports, and of arrivals thence at Montevideo, &c., will be kept up in the Telescope Room, on other two slates, in both languages.

Foreign periodicals and newspapers from different parts will also be augmented in proportion as the wants or increasing number of subscribers may require.

Vessels on the eve of sailing will be posted in the Slate Room, where the letter box is placed, and the careful forwarding of letters to their destination shall be one of the objects of his special attention.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

Those who have the right of admittance to the Reading Room, Telescope Room, and Azotea, are—

Subscribers, and non-residents introduced by subscribers,
The national and foreign authorities.
Officers of Vessels of War and Packets.
Captains and Supercargoes of Merchant Vessels of all Nations.

The Branch Pilots have, as heretofore, the free use of the Telescopes and Azotea.

The Slate Room is open to the Public.

Buenos Ayres, Dec. 31, 1845.

Electro Metallurgy

APPLIED TO DENTISTRY.

MR. ROWLEY, from London, begs to inform the residents of this City, that he has brought to the most satisfactory conclusion a series of Metallurgical Experiments founded on the principles of the above *New Science.* The invaluable advantages arising from this new discovery, combined with the system which Mr. R. has practised with the greatest success for many years, will render the construction of artificial teeth much more perfect than heretofore.

Teeth constructed on the principles of the above new improved system, are held securely in their places, by the combined action of *atmospheric pressure* and *capillary attraction*, whereby springs are in most cases rendered unnecessary.

Persons however advanced in years, who have been disappointed in the use of artificial teeth, will find that this improved system will restore to them, all the functions of the natural teeth as regards mastication, articulation, duration, and beauty. Teeth thus constructed may be removed and replaced with the greatest facility.

Mr. R. has also constructed an instrument with which he can remove the caries or decayed parts of the teeth more effectually than by the method usually adopted, and which if applied in time will obviate in many cases the necessity of extraction, by inducing an enlargement of the bone in the crown of the tooth, which in early life possesses vitality sufficiently active for that purpose.

Those persons who may be disposed to take advantage of what is now offered, should apply without delay, as it is the intention of Mr. R. to proceed to England, in order to secure to himself his methods, by right of patent. Apply between the hours of 9 and 3.

No. 65, Calle 25 de Mayo.

3 tp

Mrs. Jane Traynor,

STRAW BONNET MAKER,

BEGS leave to acquaint her friends and the public in general that she still continues to clean Straw and Leghorn Bonnets at her residence Calle Tucuman, No 91.

Straw and Tuscan Bonnets cleaned and turned in the neatest manner, and all kind of fancy straws; also Gentlemen's Leghorn and Chili Hats on the most moderate terms.

Allowances in prices to Milliners.

f 6—4 p

Omnibus and Volantas,

FOR the THORNDIKE RESTAURANT, will leave the corner of Corrientes and Alameda Streets, at morning and evening on feast days. Families wishing to visit the Quinta, can have either of the vehicles to call at their residence, on any day required, by leaving written orders the day previous at the Quinta, or at 113, Piedad Street.

John Trilla

RETURNS his sincere thanks to his numerous friends and the Public, for the liberal support he has experienced since he commenced business, and begs most respectfully to inform them that he has now on hand a most superior stock of Wines and Spirits, also Barclay, Perkins & Co's. Bottled Porter, English and Scotch Ales, &c. &c., which he offers on the most reasonable terms.

N. B.—Dinners &c. &c., prepared as usual on the shortest notice.

Coffee House de la Bien Venida,
Barraca Road, Feb. 18, 1846. f 18—4

Silesia Rams.

THOSE who are desirous of refining and improving their sheep are informed that Mr. Flint has on sale superior Rams from his pure blooded Silesia and Saxony flocks which he is now offering at reduced prices.

The superior quality of these rams as to purity of blood and weight of fleece are too well known to require any further remarks. *They are the only Sheep of the Silesia cast in Buenos Ayres*, and experience has shown that the casts from these rams give nearly double the quantity of wool of those from the Saxony rams and of equal quality.

Those who wish to purchase will please apply to Mr. SPRING, Barraca de los Andes, or to Mr. WILLIAM T. LIVINGSTON, Barraca del Diezmo; these gentlemen having been appointed agents for the sale of said rams. Samples of the wool can also be seen at those places.

tfo

Notice.

THE firms of Briscoe, Twyford & Co., of this city, and Briscoe, Steward & Co., of Montevideo, are this day dissolved by agreement, so far as respects George Beley, but the business will still be carried on in both cities under the same firms by the continuing partners, and Mr. William Steward, who are hereby authorized to settle all accounts.

Buenos Ayres, December 31st, 1845.

William Briscoe & Son.
George Beley.
James Steward.
Charles H. Twyford.

MARRIED.

On the 23rd ult., by the Rev. Dr. Palacios, *Mr. Daniel Maxwell* to *Miss Catherine Kiernan*, daughter of Mr. Bernard Kiernan, of this city.

DIED.

On the 1st inst., aged 63 years, *William Jennings*, a native of London, and for fifty years a resident of Buenos Ayres.

PRICES CURRENT.

	$		$	
Doubloons, Spanish	376	á	378	each
Do. Patriot	374	á	376	do.
Plata, macuquina	19	á	20	do for one
Dollars, Spanish	21¾	á	22¼	each.
Do. Patriot & Patacones	21½	á	22	do.
Six per cent. Stock	76	á		do. per cent
Exchange on England	2⅛d.			
Do. France	23	á	25	cent. per dollar
Do. Rio Janeiro	3			per ct. premium
Do. Montevideo	3			do.
Do. United States	19	á	20	
Hides, Ox, for Engld & Germy	46	á	48	per pesada
Do. France	38	á	42	do.
Do. North America	36	á	38	do.
Do. Spain	44	á	48	do
Do. salted	withoutprice			do.
Do. Horse	20	á	23	do. each
Calf skins	38	á	40	per pesada
Sheep skins, common	27	á	30	per dozen
Do. fine	36	á	37	do.
Deer skins	withoutprice			do.
Goat skins	do.			do.
Nutria skins	3	á	3¼	dol. per lb
Chinchilli skins	no price.			dol. per dozen.
Horse hair, short	34	à	36	dol. per arroba
Do. mixed	45	á	50	do.
Do. long	100	á	120	do.
Wool, common, washed	23	á	25	do
Do. picked	withoutprice			do.
Do. shorn from skins	do.			do.
Do. mestiza, dirty	15	á	35	do
Tallow, pure	withoutprice			do.
Do. raw	15	á	17	do.
Do. with grease	withoutprice			do.
Jerked beef	do.			per quintal
Horns, mixed	100	á	150	per thousand
Do. Ox	300	á	400	do.
Shin bones	withoutprice			do.
Hide cuttings	8	á	10	per 100 lbs.
Ostrich feathers, white	withoutprice			per lb.
Do. black	8	á	9	do.
Salted tongues	7	á	8	per dozen
Salt, on board	none.			per fanega.
Discount	1½	á	3	per cent. month

The highest price of Doubloons during the week 380 dollars. The lowest price 370 dollars.

The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week 2 1-8. The lowest do. 2 1-16d.

GEORGE THOMAS, Responsible Editor.